Whatever application the rule insisted upon and thus briefly stated might have, if the bill was filed for the purpose of marshaling assets, or if this was a contest between the creditors of the firm and of either member of the same, it has no place in a case of this character. We do not know that there are any creditors of Pairo. If there are any, it will be time enough to determine their rights as against the complainant when they shall assert them. In a proceeding of this nature, the rule which gives the separate creditors of any one of a firm, preference over the partnership creditors, in the application of the separate estate, has no application whatever. *Scudder* vs. *Delushmutt*, June Term, 1859. Not only so, but the deeds in this instance show that though the title to this land was in Pairo, it in fact belonged to the firm, he holding the fee simple title, but in trust for the partnership. Such being the case, all possible difficulty upon the point suggested is removed.

The decree below will stand affirmed.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A Treatise on the American Law of Landlord and Tenant, embracing the Statutory Provisions and Judicial Decisions of the several United States in reference thereto: With a selection of Precedents. By John N. Taylor. Third edition, revised and enlarged, 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1860.

As almost every individual in the community is either a landlord or a tenant, it follows, of course, that the profession is constantly consulted upon questions arising out of these relations. The work of Mr Taylor has been long and favorably known to the bar, as a useful guide in this department of the law. Kent, in his Commentaries, speaks of it as "a learned and valuable treatise on this subject." The present is the third edition, and, besides being carefully revised and corrected, contains many additions to the text and to the citation of authorities, with further notes upon numerous points. It seems to embrace most of the important decisions which have appeared since the preceding edition. We have found, by experience, that the practitioner requires to have at hand not only the learned English treatises of Woodfall, Chambers, Comyn, and Platt, but that some manual of the numerous principles, statutory provisions, and decisions of our own States is quite indispensable. We are persuaded that the work of Mr. Taylor will be found of much more practical value

than a foreign work with American annotations. It is much more exhaustive, thorough and applicable, than a series of foot-notes can be. The style of the author is perspicuous and intelligible, and has also the further merit of being condensed and pointed. There is no prolix discussion or criticism in the text. The propositions are stated in apt and discriminating language, and we are then referred, by a note, to authorities for each statement. We gladly recommend the work to the patronage of the profession.

A Treatise on Maritime Law. Including the Law of Shipping; the Law of Marine Insurance; and the Law and Practice of Admiralty. By Theophilus Parsons, LL. D. Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University. In two vols. Boston; Little, Brown & Co., 1859, pp. 1651.

We have purposely refrained from heretofore noticing this very valuable contribution to our libraries, until we had actually tested the book by use. The notion that two substantial volumes should contain the elaborate learning of the difficult branches of shipping, admiralty and insurance, was somewhat startling to the student who had been educated with the formidable volumes of Abbott, Marshall, Parke, Phillips, Duer, Conkling, Dunlap and Benedict, before his eyes and upon his table. And it is not to be denied that our learned friend, the author of this treatise on maritime law has undertaken a most formidable task, but one which if skilfully executed would confer a lasting obligation on his professional brothers.

It is quite clear that shipping, insurance and admiralty, should never be studied except in a connected manner; the subjects certainly intermingle. "Great difficulties," says the learned professor, in his preface, "in the execution of my purpose, arose from the fact, that these topics had been heretofore regarded, as in so great a degree isolated and independent. And I cannot but think that there are important defects and mischievous uncertainties in the maritime law of England, and of this country, at this day, which would never have existed, had the various relations, rights, obligations, and remedies which belong to it, been usually regarded as parts of one whole. For example, the law of the sale of distant ships and cargoes, and the law of abandonment would not, I think, and the law of lien on ships and cargoes would not, I am certain, have been in that case, what they are now."

"I add, that by adhering, to my plan of putting very few cases in the text, but making that, as far as I could, a corrected and logical statement